

The Hartford Republican.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY.

Subscription \$1 per Year

VOL. XX:

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1907.

No. 17

TOBACCO GROWERS AT OWENSBORO.

Law and Order People lost in
Shuffle.

Sale of 1907 Crop by Hom-
house Ratified by Un-
animous Vote.

Owensboro witnessed one of the largest crowds of men ever seen in the city on last Saturday, says the Owensboro Inquirer. The original call that brought it together was one not expected to bring very many men together, but there was something mysterious about the call and its circulation and about the influence that this call exerted in bringing out a large crowd or rather two large crowds.

ANONYMOUS FIRST CALL.

The first call was an anonymous one, but by prominent and responsible farmers who have been uneasy since the "peaceful army" of poolers visited the country. They are, chiefly, those who do not pool and who are determined not to pool. In some way the word got out that the organization or the meeting was to denounce and antagonize the so-called "army of peaceful invasion." This seemed to be ample to call the "army" back and it came in larger numbers than ever before. Not only did it come, but it took possession of the courthouse peacefully and for the purpose of promoting peace and of redeclaring itself in favor of peace and of peaceful methods, and to declare vigorously against any who should disturb or threaten to disturb the public peace.

HOME WAREHOUSE MEETING.

Another call was issued for the purpose of getting together the members of the recent organized independent tobacco growers for the purpose of getting their sanction of the sale by the committee or officers of the Green River Equity Warehouse company of the 1907 crop of tobacco pooled or promised to be pooled with that company. This body finally held its meeting in the courthouse yard. It was presided over by J. D. Jeffrey of the home warehouse company. A series of resolutions were read by Hon. H. G. Overstreet and adopted by the meeting. They endorsed the sale of the crop of the 1907 tobacco, promised support to law and order, and denounced all threats and acts of intimidation. The resolutions are said to have been prepared by Dr. B. F. Tichenor and are very mild compared with what a few wished them to be.

After they were read a short talk was made by Mr. Overstreet and another was made by Dr. B. F. Tichenor. Both were conservative, and the only words that could be considered at all bitter were those of Mr. Overstreet when he said, in reference to the Louisville poolers, "Take away from them a few paid officers or managers and there will be none of them left." The session of this meeting was short. It was a fine opportunity for an orator but there seemed to be none there wound up. The crowd was large and eager and would have listened to almost any utterance that night have been made, but the fear of being silent, perhaps it was, that made the orators mute. After adjournment the crowd lingered about the court house yard and wherever it seemed that one man was having a few about him others would flock to them and listen. In this way the great crowd broke up.

The circuit court room was the announced place of meeting and here was held the lengthier and the more orderly meeting of the day. It was called to order at the time announced for the meeting of the farmers. President J. D. Jeffrey of the Green River District Equity Warehouse company was the first to attract attention. He rose as if to call the meeting to order and announced that he was ready for the transaction of business. It required but a glance over the quiet but thickly crowded audience to show him that he was not in the house of his friends but surrounded with those who regarded him and his associates in their corporate capacity as genuine types of the genus dunces. He then said there was not room for all to get in the court room and they would adjourn to the court house yard. Mr. Jeffrey started to leave and only a very few followed him. Many began to protect and call out for him to go on with his meeting. "Go on with the business" cried one and then others took it up. "What are you afraid of?" still further and that the A. S. of E. asked one and then another called will soon be continuing its great work out. "You are too cowardly to pre-

side. Anyway Mr. Jeffrey did not preside or attempt to preside. He left the room promptly.

J. W. Dunn took the chair. He announced the first thing in order was the electing of a chairman. T. V. T. Baker of Floral, Ky., was chosen unanimously and he went forward at once and took the chair.

M. F. Sharp, of Ohio county, was chosen secretary, Mr. E. D. Bruner then offered the following resolutions which were heard and adopted unanimously:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

We, the committee on resolutions of tobacco growers of the Green River district, respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, A call has been made for all persons who believe in law and order, the protection of home and property and the preservation of the rights of the common people to meet at the court house in Owensboro, Ky., on Nov. 9th, 1907, and

Whereas, This is in perfect accord with the principles and objects of the American Society of Equity, therefore we heartily endorse the object as set out in the call, and

Whereas, We believe that the plan of pooling tobacco as a means of protecting the growers against ruinously low prices arbitrarily made by the tobacco trust, and believing that it should be recognized as the unques-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

BARNETT IS EQUITY HEAD.

M. F. Sharp, of National
Board of Directors

Says That Everitt Made No Kick
at Convention Which Elect-
ed Mr. Barnett.

M. F. Sharp, of the national board of the A. S. of E. is in the city to attend a meeting of the board of directors of the National Tobacco Growers' association, says the Owensboro Inquirer. He was asked by the Inquirer in regard to the status of Mr. J. A. Everitt, founder of the A. S. of E., with the association and also in regard to the charges of Mr. Everitt that there was a conspiracy to oust him but that it had failed. Mr. Sharp who was one of those most active in ferreting out the facts that incriminated Mr. Everitt and caused the delegates to the national meeting to conclude to turn him down, said: "Mr. Everitt has only himself and his arbitrary conduct to blame for his being ousted. The convention that turned him down was regular in every respect, and he assisted in its being called together.

"After he was defeated for the presidency he even shook hands with Mr. C. M. Barnett, the new President, and congratulated him on his election and promised to do all in his power to assist him in carrying on the good work. Now he turns about and issues an address through his paper and calls on all to follow him and to disregard the action of the national convention. His conduct is very absurd. I never attended a convention of any kind of the same size where there was greater unanimity than there was at the Indianapolis convention and one of the most unanimous of all acts was that of the election of Mr. Barnett to succeed Mr. Everitt."

"What is your opinion, Mr. Sharp, will become of the national organ, Up-to-Date Farming?"

"Well, I suppose that is the property of Mr. Everitt. I do not know that the organization can claim that, though it has been fostered and supported by the A. S. of E. cash. In fact, steps are already being taken by President Barnett and the national board to start a new paper as the organ of the association. All plans are not yet perfected but they soon will be and I believe the first issue will be out in a short time. This newspaper will be called the Equity Farm Journal. President Barnett is now at Indianapolis perfecting all these arrangements.

"I do not know what further steps will be taken to show that Mr. Barnett is the rightful president but I know that the overwhelming majority of the delegates to the national convention know it and will induce all who come within the range of their influence to know it too. I am sure that the new publication will help to do this further and that the A. S. of E. will soon be continuing its great work.

"On with his meeting. "Go on with the business" cried one and then others took it up. "What are you afraid of?" still further and that the A. S. of E. asked one and then another called will soon be continuing its great work.

CALEB POWERS AGAIN ON TRIAL.

Offered Pardon Issued by
Governor Taylor.

Court Asked to Direct That Both
Republicans and Democrats
be Summoned as Jurors.

At the calling of the Caleb Powers' case for a fourth trial at Georgetown Monday because of the absence of about 100 witnesses of the 132 summoned by the Commonwealth a postponement of one day was granted by Special Judge John Morris. The defense announced that it would urge a trial at this term of court. A new line of defense will be adopted, it is believed, and Powers' attorneys will attempt to show that Henry Youtsey not only concerted the conspiracy which led to the assassination of William Goebel, but fired the fatal shot himself.

Martin Lawrence, former Jailer of Franklin county, and at one time or another the keeper of all of the defendants in the Goebel cases who have been in jail, is said to be the man by whom the defense proposes to derail an alleged conversation between Hon. E. Youtsey, the convict, and "Tall Dick" Combs, the negro witness killed by a train near Georgetown some weeks ago. As the story goes in advance of the telling of it on the witness stand, Lawrence says that he, on one occasion while Youtsey and Combs were in jail at Frankfort heard the negro say to Youtsey that his (Youtsey's) aim was not true, or his sight not good, and that Youtsey's reply was to the effect that the end he sought had nevertheless been accomplished.

The second day of the trial was con-

sumed in disposing of preliminary motions, Judge John S. Morris declining to recognize the Taylor pardon and refusing to allow the defense to file a plea in abatement, though he permitted the defense to make an avowal which will be part of the record should the case be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The Commonwealth

announces its readiness to go into a trial, but could not force an announcement from the defense which is believed to be feeling out Judge Morris before deciding whether or not a trial is wanted at this time.

The plea in abatement offered for filing Tuesday comprises several thousand words, but the substance is contained in the following paragraph taken from the document:

Comes the defendant, Caleb Powers,

and says that on the tenth day of March, 1900, he was pardoned of the crime with which he is charged in the indictment herein by William S. Taylor,

who was then Governor of Kentucky, but said pardon was delivered to him and he accepted same, as he refers to and files and pleads same in bar of further proceedings under said indictment.

Commissioner Tavares states that

Taft has demonstrated that the promises of the United States are to be fulfilled, and has shown himself the friend of the whole people.

Defendant further says that said

contest for the governorship was terminated by the death of Goebel on the 3rd day of February, 1900; that on January 31, 1900, the said W. S. Taylor, Governor of Kentucky, by proclamation of that date duly issued, published and made known to the Senators and House of Representatives constituting the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky, adjourned said Legislature to meet in the city of London, Ky., on the sixth day of February, 1900.

To deny its efficiency or to refuse

defendant his freedom thereunder and

discharge from the crime herein charged is to deny him due process of law and equal protection of the law in

violation of the Fourteenth amendment

of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Kentucky.

Wherefore, defendant prays that his

pardon by William S. Taylor, dated March 10, 1900, be recognized as the act of the Governor of Kentucky and he stand pardoned and acquitted of the crime charged in the indictment herein and that he be permitted to

prove all the allegations contained herein, as he now offers to do, and to go hence without delay. The defendant, Caleb Powers, says that the

statements of the foregoing plea are true to the best of his knowledge and belief."

Judge Morris, who is presiding as trial judge, never saw the defendant

Powers until after his appointment as

Special Judge, and has never seen any

of the other defendants in the Goebel

murder cases. He never read a line of the testimony in the newspapers, and his information of the whole case is altogether gleaned from reading the written opinion of the Court of Appeals. His knowledge of criminal law and the practice was obtained through sixteen years of service as Commonwealth's Attorney of the old Seventeenth judicial district.

The most dramatic scene of the Powers trial so far occurred Wednesday afternoon just before court adjourned. Samuel M. Wilson, of Lexington one of the attorneys for Powers, presented a written motion asking that the court instruct the Sheriffs to summons as jurors men of both the Republican and Democrat parties.

He cited authorities showing that such had been done in other States, and attempting to show that the situation in Kentucky was such that Power could only expect a fair trial from a jury of divided political opinion. It is needless to say that Judge Morris overruled the motion.

AGUINALDO ATTENDS THE TAFT FUNCTION.

Former Leader of Insurgents
Greatly Pleased With
Secretary's Visit.

Manila, Nov. 10.—A feature of the visit of Secretary of War Taft to Manila was the presence of Aguinaldo at several of the functions, for the first time since his capture. Discussing the probable results of the visit of Mr. Taft to Manila with a representative of the Associated Press, he said:

"It is my belief that the benefits to follow the visit to the Philippine people will be greater than they can recognize at the present time. I am at present unable to form an opinion offhand of the possible future advantages, but am confident that it has done good."

The inauguration of the Assembly has gone a long way to cement the friendship of my people with the people of the United States. As a fulfillment of a solemn promise, which many expected would not be fulfilled,

the Secretary of War did not bring independence for my people in his pocket, but he brought the means of obtaining it.

He told me how we can get it. On one occasion while Youtsey and Combs were in jail at Frankfort heard the negro say to Youtsey that his (Youtsey's) aim was not true, or his sight not good, and that Youtsey's reply was to the effect that the end he sought had nevertheless been accomplished.

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Special Judge, and has never seen any

of the other defendants in the Goebel

MACHINE POLITIES WAS THE CAUSE.

Silver Craze First Step To-
wards Dissolution.

Increase of Taxation, Misman-
agement of Asylums,
the Fruit.

souri the machine had been shattered, and the people of Kentucky sobered by the very excess of political revelry set about a sane solution of a long confused situation.

The ghost of Goebel had become a household familiarity, the mistakes of Taylor were personal and easily remedied by selection of fitter leadership, and the foreshadowed trials of Hargis had unmarrred the Powers nightmare. The dog tax, the clumsily concealed increase in taxation, the horrors of asylum management, the extravagance in public expenditures, the blooming foot constitutional amendment, the double dealing with the temperance people were among the products of the machine Goebel built and Beckham oiled, that the people of Kentucky rose up and smote to the earth November 5th.

It is but fair to say that the magnificent victory of Mr. Wilson and his associate candidates on the Republican State ticket was more a victory of the people of Kentucky over the Frankfort machine than a victory of the Republicans over the Democrats of the grand old Commonwealth.

J. H. THOMAS.

Narrows, Ky.

TOBACCO BARN BURNED TWO CROPS DESTROYED.

Warehouse at Owenton is De-
stroyed and Incendiary
Is Suspected.

Owenton, Ky., Nov. 11.—The tobacco barn belonging to T. T. Vandalin, near this town, was burned to the ground last night at about 12 o'clock. Owing to the lateness of the hour no alarm was turned in and the barn and its contents were soon consumed.

A large quantity of tobacco belonging to several different persons was burned, including about fifteen hogsheads of old tobacco, the remainder being of the 1907 crop.

The amount of insurance could not be ascertained, but it is said that only the old tobacco was covered, in which case the loss will reach a considerable amount. The barn was a new one, and not insured.

TELEPHONE.

Never Fails Since 1678
Eliminates in the Latest
Marvel.

In 1678, Christian Huygens, a Dutch mathematician, worked at a theory of the undulation of light in an ether which was a conveying medium and which might explain the phenomena of light. Before he started on this theory of the undulation of the ether scientists and philosophers had worked over the problem of that transcendental thing which enveloped them and through which sound were carried and images presented.

In the history of wireless telegraphy by A. Frederick Collins, it is pointed out at least 1,000 years before Christ the question was at issue whether the stellar space was filled with a substance, a fluid-filling matter.

Huygens struck the first practical note, and Michael Faraday, in 1845 held to Huygens' undulatory theory by a firm belief in its eventual practical realization, began to experiment. He succeeded in establishing the fact of an all-pervading medium. Faraday was followed by James Clark Maxwell, who, in 1861, systematized Faraday's conception with his electro-magnetic theory of light, a theory which means that light, electricity, and magnetism are transmuted by the same ether at an identical rate of speed.

The next step toward wireless communication was made in the study of wave motion. Hertz was the first to employ the term electric radiation. He used the term, Collins points out, to describe the waves emitted from a Leyden jar. They have been called Hertzian waves ever since. Before Hertz's discovery Prof. Joseph Henry, of Washington, D. C., had succeeded in magnetizing needles at a distance. He used a Faraday machine on the floor of his house and magnetized needles on the floor below. This was sending electrical power through the air with a practical demonstration of its passing.

With a discovery that the air was a means of conveyance for electricity came the effort to produce electric discharges. Sparks were produced as early as 1602, but they were so small that they could be barely seen with the naked eye. In 1745 came the discovery and development of a jar in which electricity could be stored—the Leyden jar. Then the sparks began to fly, and with them, the certainty among scientific investigators of the phenomenon of electricity, that the passing of a spark into the air meant a displacement of air and a consequent agitation that was to be directed and used.

The sparks were made to grow until William Simpson in 1877 produced them sixty feet high.

Galileo, in 1650, observed in his laboratory, when electrified, the particles of dust carried into the room of air. He was the first practical user of a path through the void. A. S. Volta, in 1800, tried experiment with a glass jar of dust containing conducting material as it to blaze a highway through the wilderness of ether.

In 1859 Prof. Hughes sent a wireless signal a mile distance, using a microphonic carbon joint as a detector of the waves. H. F. A. in 1888, devised a metal ring for the detection of induction. In 1891 the question of sending signals by the Hertz radiator and receiving them with his detector was one that engaged the minds of scientists. Lodge invented a device by which he discovered that he called the coherer. This was used as the result of his observations that the action of electricity and filings was coherence, that is, the setting of the particles to motion.

All the parts of the story of how the air has served and made to serve the progress of mankind in its communication are in evidence to continue to do so in the best eventful days to come as a boy was in evidence of Hertzian waves and their control. In his teens he experimented in his father's place of his parents, near Padua, in Italy. The first problem of generating and transmitting electric waves through the air was worked out by him in 1896. In 1901 he managed to transmit the letter S from Cornwall to New Zealand. In 1902 the steamship Philadelphia kept in communication with the Marconi station at Poldhu when 155 miles. At the end of the year communication between the continents was established, but is remain until yesterday to have been operating so completely in accord with the demands of speed and accuracy that it became a distinct commercial and economic factor in the life of to-day.—New York Times.

Fish Off the Prairies.

The Prairie State of Illinois shipped last year to the three principal Eastern markets, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, nearly 20,000,000 pounds of fresh fish; and these fish were not from Lake Michigan nor from the Mississippi, but many of the originallyounding rescued from

mud holes and overflow ponds, were taken in the course of the regular and scientific development of the fishing industry in the heart of the Prairie State. Nearly all of these fish were of the variety known as "coarse"—carp and buffalo predominating—and were for the use of the foreign-born population. A small part, besides a considerable quantity locally consumed, were large-mouthed black bass, crappie, sunfish and other of the "finer" sorts. The Illinois River, which is to form a part of Chicago's deep waterway to the gulf is one of the most beautiful rivers in America. Formed by the union of the Fox, the Kankakee and the Des Plaines, each a lovely prairie stream, it flows down through the trough which was once the outlet of the Great Lakes to the Mississippi. Owing to its steadiness and gentleness its banks are more stable than those of any other known navigable river, and its channel does not vary from year to year. It is grass bordered, and often resembles a broad canal rather than a river.—Correspondence Boston Transcript.

My Best Friend.

Alexander Benton, who lives on Rural Route 1, Fort Edward, N. Y., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is my best earthly friend. It cured me of asthma six years ago. It has also performed a wonderful cure of incipient consumption for my son's wife. The first bottle ended the terrible cough, and this accomplished, the other symptoms left by one, until she was perfectly well. Dr. King's New Discovery's power over coughs and colds is simply marvelous." No other remedy has ever equaled it. Fully guaranteed by all druggists. 50¢ and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

In Kentucky.

The election results in Kentucky are really not very surprising when we recall the recent history of the State. The true and tried leaders of the party have been gradually eliminated, and the small fry have been on top. There was bound to be an end of this sort of thing at some time, and the end is in sight.

Kentucky is normally a Democratic state. With men like John G. Carlisle, Wm. Lindsey, Henry Watterson, the late Col. Breckinridge and others sidelined, it is no wonder that the Democratic ascendancy in Kentucky has been tottering recently. When William Goebel was assassinated several years ago, the Republican party was seriously damaged, and Democratic ascendancy was continued by that deed. Goebel became a martyr, and a certain set of small fry politicians have been thriving on that martyrdom ever since. Had Goebel not been murdered, he would long ago have been relegated to private life with the disapproval of the people of Kentucky.

Goebel was able, unscrupulous and entirely unscrupulous. He canvassed the state of Kentucky for governor, with the result that he had only a trifle over 100 votes in a convention of over 1,000 delegates. Hardin and Stone together had eight or nine votes to Goebel's one. Yet by deceiving and betraying Stone, getting control of the organization and nervily unseating several hundred delegates, Goebel managed to secure the Democratic nomination. It was the most artful piece of highway robbery ever perpetrated against the Democracy of Kentucky.

In the election that ensued Goebel was defeated and the state election commissioners, who were Democrats, issued a certificate of election to the Republican candidate, Taylor. But Goebel who was still a state senator, held on to his purpose and put up a contest before the legislature in order to pluck the governorship as he plucked the Democratic nomination. In short he was planning a cold steel. It is hardly necessary to say that both parties lost their heads, and in the midst of the general excitement some foot Republican shot Goebel.

It was only natural that this murderer should react against the Republican party and make people forget the political sins of William Goebel.

But the small fry collected around

Goebel have been living on his murderer ever since. They have the real murderer—Henry Youtsey—go in a measure, and have concentrated their effort to bring about the hanging of Caled Powers, who was not in Frankfort when Goebel was killed and who has been connected with the murder only by transparent perfurers. The Powers case has been a great stain on Kentucky than the Dreyfus case was on France, but France had the courage to correct her mistake.

Kentucky, however, has evidently grown tired of a steady diet of Goebel. The Democrats have made so many tactical mistakes in perpetuating the memory of that dastardly crime that the people have elected a Republican governor. It is likely that Gov. Wilson will pardon Powers and right what seems to be a great wrong. We trust he will do this not only in the interest of justice, but in the interest of the people of Kentucky. It is time to put the Goebel case to sleep and resume normal ways.

Kentucky can not afford to live upon a memory.—Commercial Appeal, Dem.

FOUND THAT THE BOY COULD WALK.

Some Successful Non-Surgical Work Done at Surgical Clinic.

Because Tennyson Phillips, age ten, who knew he could not walk, was compelled to walk anyhow. Dr. H. R. Allen and the State College Hospital seem to be in trouble. Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, parents of Tennyson, declare he has been cruelly treated by the physician. The physician and the score of medical students who witnessed the boy's treatment in clinic at the hospital Thursday say the boy was made to walk by being convinced that there was nothing the matter with his powers of locomotion—that he was scared into walking, in other words, though he had not walked without braces, for several years.

"The boy was brought to the clinic," said Dr. Allen, "by the mother. She said he had been scalped seven years ago and had never been able to walk since. He was wearing a set of braces that covered almost his whole body. One glance at them caused me to think that if the boy could walk with those braces on, he could walk better without them. They didn't seem to provide any support whatever. I examined his legs for any deformities there might be and found none, nor was there any evidence of his having been scalped at any time. The mother called attention to his knees, says they were swollen. I could not see the swelling, nor could any of the students or nurses.

"I came to the conclusion that the boy could walk if he were only convinced that he could. So I sent the mother from the room and had the boy lie on the operating table. I told him I intended to amputate his legs, that they were of no use to him, and that keeping him in braces was considerable expense to his parents. He agreed that it should be done. The prospect didn't seem to worry him at all. He called my bluff, in other words.

"I had the students bring the instruments necessary for amputation, and still he showed no signs of fear. This aroused suspicion of another kind but that need not be mentioned.

"Finally, I said to the students that inasmuch as I didn't intend to use chloroform, they could see that he didn't make a noise when I began to cut. I told them to stuff a towel in his mouth, in order to smother his cries. As I did that I turned my back. He immediately slipped off the table to the floor.

"Don't do that, doctor," he cried. "I can walk!"

"He was standing upright. I told him to walk. He ran across the room, I said to him that he couldn't walk, that he could only run. Then he walked slowly. He kept his back hunched, however, and I made some objection to that. Then he walked as straight as anybody.

"We called his mother in to see the boy walk. He walked across the room to her. To our surprise, it made her angry. It wasn't right, she declared, to abuse him that way. She demanded the braces. Well, it seems that some one of the students or someone else had sequestered the braces. I don't know what became of them. She got a cab to take the boy home."

Clarence Stickland, son of State Representative Harry G. Stickland, of Greenfield, one of the students in the class, went home with the mother and son. He says that the boy walked without difficulty from the carriage to the door of the house.

E. R. Rush, of Indianapolis, and

others of the students tell the story of the boy's learning to walk in much the same manner as Dr. Allen. When Tennyson was first brought into the class, they say, and the braces were taken off, he could not stand up. His legs gave way under him. Several efforts were made to induce him to stand alone, but each time his legs doubled up and he fell to the floor.—Indianapolis News.

When the baby is cross and has you worried and worn out you will find that a little Cascasweet, the well known remedy for babies and children will quiet the little one in a short time. The ingredients are printed plainly on the bottle. Contains no opiates. Sold by all druggists.

Extinct.

The difference between Pilgrims and Puritans? Why this? Anybody can be a Pilgrim, but there aren't any more Puritans.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Passing of J. A. Everitt.

Mr. J. A. Everitt, ex-president of the American Society of Equity, has probably enjoyed about as much advertising in the past year as almost any man outside of the official family of the president of the United States, and a few trust magnates. As an advertiser of what he was going to do Mr. Everitt was a hummer, but it appears that the society caught on to the fact that his interest in the society began and ended in his desire to build up his own paper, which he had agreed with himself should be

the official organ for a period of fifty years.

When Mr. Everitt started the society he foresaw that if it grew to be as great as his dreams told him it would be, its power and profits would be something phenomenal. With this in view he undertook to forestall any action which might be taken by the members in time to come, by a contract whereby Up-to-date Farming was to be the official paper for a period of fifty years.

At the time this contract was made there were no members of the society except those chosen by Mr. Everitt as incorporators of the society and selected by him as officials. As editor of the paper he desired a fifty year contract; as president of the society he readily agreed to bind the society for that length of time, and the men he had chosen to help him found little difficulty in arguing themselves into the belief that it would be for the best interests of the society to be thus bound to Mr. Everitt, and they—or a majority of them, counting Mr. Everitt, voted to endorse the contract which Mr. Everitt, as president, and the secretary he had chosen had made with Mr. Everitt, publisher.

Of course the common law of this country and of England, and most of our state laws agree in saying that no man as officer or director of a corporation shall make a contract with himself whereby he becomes a beneficiary of his own act; but it is doubtful whether Mr. Everitt expected such contract to hold good in court as he has never before made it known to a convention, and did so this time only when he found the convention had determined upon owning or controlling an organ of its own, when he sprung it, presumably as a bluff.

To be sure contract was no good until the society had attained the proper proportions, for had it been presented to a new society it would have been repudiated, and its enforcement would have killed the society at any stage.

To be sure contract was no good when the motion was made to repudiate it, Mr. Everitt acknowledged that he presumed there was not a delegate in the house who believed the contract was anything else than a selfish endeavor to further his own interests; but he declared that it was really an effort to protect the society against any effort it might make to have more than one official paper or any other official paper for fear they might get an over supply of official papers.

The society, however, took the same view of it that he feared it would and repudiated the contract by a vote of 271 to 14.

If Mr. Everitt had succeeded in building up a society with a million members, and had kept his paper as the official paper, with himself as sole manager of its policy, he would be in a position to control parties; to dictate to trusts; to tear down or build up individuals, and to feather his own nest to any extent he might desire. The society saw all this and was determined to take that power out of the hands of any one individual. In fact that was the real issue at stake. Other individual members of the society may have had ambitions, but all ambition of all the factions was subordinated to this great desire to make the official organ the agent and servant of the people instead of the tool of any one man. In other words the society decided that it, the society, was too large to be owned by any one individual, even if his name was J. A. Everitt.

If Mr. Everitt had been willing to agree that the society, through his directors, should control the editorial policy of its own organ he might still be publishing the official paper, but he was not willing and the society has started a paper of its own.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy:

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and Home of Swamp-Root dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

THE KENTUCKY Light and Power Co.

(INCORPORATED)

WILL WIRE YOUR HOUSE AT COST.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ARE CLEAN, HEALTHY AND SAFE. NO HOME OR BUSINESS HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM, WHEN IN REACH.

M. L. HEAVRIN, Manager.

Ohio County Supply Co.

(Incorporated.)

Hartford, Ky.

Hardware, Machinery and all Kinds of Farming Implements.

We carry a complete line of Buggies and Surrays. When you buy a Buggy, you do not want to make a mistake in material and workmanship. We handle only the best makes and can therefore recommend all our vehicles. Can make prices to suit all customers. Agent for the famous Oliver Chilled Plows, Blount, True Blue and Moline with all repairs for same. A full line of fence wire, Steel and Felt Roofing, Myer's Deep Well Pumps, Cultivators, Disc Harrows and Drills. Also, all kinds of Field Seeds. We handle the following well known brands of Wagons: Mitchell, Mogul, Blount and Owensboro. Also, Deering and Milwaukee Harvesting Machinery. We sell the best Gasoline Engine on the market, and Corn Crushers and Meal Mills to connect with same, Lawn Mowers and Swings. The largest supply house in Ohio county. Give us a call. Prices always equitable.



MANUFACTURES THE FAMOUS

EGYPTIAN CEMENT VAULTS

And puts them in the grave. The only absolutely perfect vault made. It is water-tight, air-tight, vermin and worm-proof. The greatest invention of the age. If you desire to lay away the dead in the most satisfactory manner, you will certainly demand one of these vaults. Manufactured right here in Hartford.

BLACK & BIRKHEAD, Mgrs.

Up to the Minute.

THIS IS THE STYLE YOU GET IF YOU BUY YOUR CLOTHING AT

Pearl's Pantiorum.

You not only get style, but you get the best workmanship possible. You get a finish and individuality that no other tailors can produce. A guarantee satisfaction in every particular. We have on display over

EIGHT HUNDRED DIFFERENT PATTERNS

That you can select from. BROWNS, the most popular color of the season, you will find in numerous shades. Suits and Overcoats, \$15 and up to \$50.

SHOES.

We are agent for the celebrated Ralston Health Shoe, style and quality in every pair. Give me your order and try them. Sold at one price all over the United States, \$4.00. Nothing higher, nothing cheaper. A catalogue upon request.

PEARL'S PANTIORUM, P. D. TWEDDELL, Proprietor.

NO ONE WILL STOP AMERICAN FLEET.

"Bob" Evans Says Americans
Can Rest Assured.

Right Side in Feast Frolic or
Fight—Fears Western
Hospitality.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who is soon to depart in command of the battleship squadron for the Pacific, was the guest of a notable dinner given by the Lotus Club. A large number of distinguished guests participated in the greeting to the admiral and the speakers included besides the guest of honor, Senator Chauncey Depew, former Secretary of the Treasury Shaw Bishop Potter, Seth Low, Rear Admiral Coghlan and Nisholas Murray Butler, president of the Columbia University. In responding to a toast to his health, Rear Admiral Evans said: "This fleet of sixteen battleships and other vessels will sail from Hampton Roads, December 16. I don't think anybody wants to stop it. I don't think anybody will stop it, for I know the men and I know the ships. You won't be disappointed in the fleet whether it proves to be a feast, a frolic or a fight."

"It would please me much to take the fleet to Yokohama. I know the Japanese and I know we would get a welcome there. I know it would not be the welcome we would get from a certain gang in San Francisco. I do not fear the flower shows and the dog shows, but I do fear the hospitality of these western people. When I took charge of the fleet two and one-half years ago, we had some target practice out there, which I thought was good, and it was good. But during our last target practice in Massachusetts bay, we did better than was ever done in the world before."

DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve penetrates the pores—thoroughly cleanses—and is healing and soothing. Good for piles. Sold by all druggists. Good for piles. Sold by all druggists.

Useful Bob White.

James Burbank was in the city Saturday saying a good word for the anti-quail shooting law, and advising our citizens not to kick against it. He lives over the line. One day last winter he shot four quails and his children in cleaning them found in their claws great wads of dead chinch bugs. They soaked one wad out and counted 389 bugs, besides a lot of other insect matter which is undoubtedly injurious to crops. And this is why Mr. Burbank will never again willingly kill a quail.—Morley Democrat.

Cures Blood, Skin Diseases Cancer, Greatest Blood Purifier Free.

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, rising and bumpy skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich. Druggists or by express \$1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases, as it cures after all else fails. 35¢

Waging the Populist Whiskers.

Some of the old Populist leaders, of whom Mr. Bryan is practically the most conspicuous, are saying that their principles are marching on, though the party is no more. They assert that their agitation started in the small return received by farmers for their products, and that they also demand railroad regulation. Furthermore, they ask if a currency of checks is any better, or as good, as one of government greenbacks unsecured by coin. If such questions were as penetrating as the Populists of old imagine, they would occupy the position of being better able to state a principle than run a party. They went down into the muck of fusion with the Democratic party, thus sacrificing their principles and at the same time earning a merited and emphatic defeat. As their organization fell away the only remainder was a diehard with Democrats for offices here and there, and at last their Democratic allies dropped them as not worth bargaining with.

Whatever changes may be made in the supply of currency in the United States, the money in circulation will be kept on a parity with gold. The bank check expedited was not suggested nor authorized by the government. A more extensive use of checks by the people in handling their accounts would be a good thing, but there is no thought that checks are to take the place of the currency of the government, all as good as gold. The national authorities can and will supply such a circulating medium and in an amount ample for the sound

The Knock-out Blow.

The blow which knocked out Corbett was a revelation to the prize fighters. From the earliest days of the ring the knock-out blow was aimed for the jaw, the temple or the jugular vein. Stomach punches were thrown in to worry and weary the fighter, but if a scientific man had told one of the old fighters that the most vulnerable spot was the region of the stomach, he'd have laughed at him for an ignoramus. Dr. Pierce bringing home to the public a parallel fact; that the stomach is the most vulnerable organ out of the prize ring as well as in it. We protect our heads, throats, feet and lungs, but the stomach we are utterly indifferent to, until disease finds the solar plexus and knocks us out. Make your stomach sound and strong by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you protect yourself in your most vulnerable spot. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures "weak stomach," indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, bad, thin and impure blood and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" has a specific curative effect upon all mucous surfaces and hence cures catarrh, no matter where located or what stage it may have reached. In Nasal Catarrh it is well to cleanse the passages with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy fluid while using the "Discovery" as a constitutional remedy. Why the "Golden Medical Discovery" cures catarrhal diseases, as of the stomach, bowels, bladder and other pelvic organs will be plain to you if you will read a booklet of extracts from the writings of eminent medical authorities, endorsing its ingredients and explaining their curative properties. It is mailed free on request. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. This booklet gives all the ingredients entering into Dr. Pierce's medicines from which it will be seen that they contain not a drop of alcohol, pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead. Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

demands of business. What comfort can the apostles of 50-cent dollars or unredeemable greenbacks find in this bedrock fact? The Populists, like other citizens, may see weak points to be remedied, but going about it the wrong way will not help matters. When the Populist joined with the Democrats they struck their colors on principles. If they originated any that were valuable they "laid down" on them in a vain effort to share the spoils.—Globe-Democrat.

IS PRINTED BY REQUEST.

Receive Easily Prepared, and
Many Swear By It.

Many of Our Citizens Speak Well
of the Home Prescription Which
Helps Them to Health.

Mix the following by shaking well in a bottle, and take in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Karon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. A local druggist is the authority that these simple, harmless ingredients can be obtained at nominal cost from our home druggists.

The mixture is said to cleanse and strengthen the clogged and inactive kidneys; overcoming Backache, Bladder weakness and Urinary trouble of all kinds, if taken before the stage of Bright's disease.

Those who have tried this say it positively overcomes pain in the back, clears the urine, of sediment and regulates urination, especially at night, curing even the worst forms of bladder weakness.

Every man or woman here who feels that the kidneys are not strong or acting in a healthy manner should mix this prescription at home and give it a trial, as it's said to do wonders for many persons.

The Scranton (Pa.) Times was first to print this remarkable prescription, in October, of 1906, since when all the leading newspapers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other cities have made many announcements of it to their readers.

J. A. EVERITT, SEEDS- MAN, REPOSED.

Czarism No Longer Tolerated By
Members of the A.
S. of E.

To show how much J. A. Everitt, seedsman, of Indianapolis, has been in control of the American Society of Equity, the following facts are given, by the Equity Press Bureau of Indianapolis:

He was the founder of the society. Mr. W. L. Hearron, of Carlinville, Ill., claims the distinction of having originated the plan. His claim is supported by 27 affidavits of men who helped him to promote 5 local unions in the year 1898. He sent his plans to Mr. Everitt so he claims, but never received any word in reply. Even though this be true it was through Mr. Everitt's efforts that the society was launched.

In the first place as publisher, he made a contract with himself as President, and three others, whereby his paper, Up-to-date Farming was to be the official paper for a term of fifty years. As owner of that paper he has received good remuneration for advertising.

He was President and by some means or other has managed to hold down the chair for the past five years and drew a salary.

As President, he managed to have his book-keeper, Mr. I. C. Rous, appointed treasurer. As publisher he either gave Mr. Rous all the space used by R. C. Iroring & Co. (I. C. Rous by the way) or allowed it as additional remuneration for his services.

As publisher, in the past year he has received from the society a sum in excess of \$30,000 as subscription to his paper. The advertising in the past years represents over \$100,000.

As owner of a job printing office he has received nearly \$3,000 from the society for job printing.

All calves hang themselves if given enough rope and some folks get silly and kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

Mr. Everitt saw that his chances for re-election were doomed and rather than to accept a "delemon" announced to the delegates of the convention that he was not a candidate for re-election.

After electing a practical farmer as President of the organization, another for Vice-President and another for Secretary-Treasurer and severing all relationship with Up-to-date Farming as the official organ, the delegates returned to their homes, the society completely reorganized and a new constitution adopted.

Mr. Everitt has made threats of starting an "opposition" society, but members of the A. S. of E. express themselves of the opinion that never again will he be able to obtain any hold upon the agricultural class.—Farmers Home Journal.

Don't Pay Alimony

To be divorced from your appendix there will be no occasion for it if you keep your bowels regulated with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Their action is so gentle that the appendix never has cause to make the least complaint. Guaranteed by all druggists. 25c. Try them.

Mr. Everitt has made threats of starting an "opposition" society, but members of the A. S. of E. express themselves of the opinion that never again will he be able to obtain any hold upon the agricultural class.—Farmers Home Journal.

State Development Convention.

The Sixth Annual State Development Convention which will be held in Louisville on the 19th, 20th and 21st of this month will probably surpass an interest of any event of the sort ever held in Kentucky. Strenuous efforts are being put forth by the local committee of Arrangements in Louisville and the members of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky State Development Association, throughout the state.

Invitations are daily being sent to the well known speakers on all topics of interest throughout the country and the latest acceptance received is from

the Honorable James B. McCreary. Senator McCreary, as is well known, has devoted considerable time and attention in the United States Senate to the subject of the Panama Canal and he has therefore, consented to address the convention on the subject of the Panama Canal and its effect on the Trade and Industries of the Southern States. The fact that Senator McCreary's services have been obtained for the convention, is a matter of much gratification to President E. J. McDermott and his assistants. He is greatly pressed for time but agreed to speak because of the importance of this gathering of representative Kentuckians.

Much work is being done by the committees on Invitation and Delegates. Throughout the State, hundreds of prominent men have been urged to take a part in the work of securing a proper representation on the floor of the convention from each county and a gratifying interest has been shown.

The relation of the press to the progress of Kentucky will receive considerable attention on the programme of the convention and Mr. Lew B. Brown President of the Kentucky Press Association is to make a speech on this subject. Mr. Brown's knowledge of his topic is intimate and his discussion on the subject should do much to harmonize the efforts of the press and other various factories in Kentucky's progress.

It is the earnest wish of the convention workers to have on hand a big gathering of Kentucky's men to hear these profitable discussions.

HUMAN BODY EATEN BY VEROUSIOUS DOGS.

Simple Minded Man in Hancock
County Lived in a
Rail Pen.

The Hawesville Clarion says: The back part of Hancock county was thrown into a state of nervous excitement Saturday morning when it was announced that the mutilated remains of Charley Sanders had been found in a field belonging to Mr. Harvey Sanders. Charley Sanders was a widower, his wife having died some years ago and he had lived alone for some time. He was about forty-five years of age. Early in life the unfortunate man had sustained a lick on the head by a rock, and this affected his mind in the years that followed. Five years ago he became violent and was sent to the asylum for a year, when he returned somewhat improved mentally. However, his mind never has been strong and he has since resided by himself, being unable to perform any manual labor whatever.

On last Saturday, in the field before mentioned about three and one-half miles from Lyonia, his body was discovered, and from appearances his death occurred probably two days before. The conclusion was arrived at from the torn up condition of the ground where the body was found, evidencing a great struggle, and there is no doubt that death came on him when he was in a spell or fit, to which he was accustomed.

Sadder than all else was the deplorable condition in which Sanders' body was found. All about the face and head the flesh was mutilated and torn until the man had not a recognizable feature, and had it not been for his clothing, the mark on his head caused by the stone and a crooked arm he bore from paralysis, the remains could not have been identified. The supposition is that this horrible condition of the face was brought about by stray dogs of the neighborhood who pounced on the remains. The body was buried in the Sanders graveyard.

Before Sanders was ever sent away to the asylum for treatment he lived alone with his mother and the country, on account of his mental state, contributed to their support. In this little home of one room it was the custom of this simple man to build a rail pen and scattered about therein were leaves where he made his home.

A Narrow Escape.

G. W. Cloyd, a merchant of Plum, Mo., had a narrow escape four years ago, when he ran a Jimson bur into his thumb. He says: "The doctor wanted to amputate it but I would not consent. I bought a box of Bucken's Arnica Salve and that cured the dangerous wound." 25¢ at all drug-gists.

Why the Moon Look Yellow.

It is the atmosphere that makes the sky blue and the moon yellow. If we could ascend to an elevation of fifty miles above the earth's surface, we should see that the moon is a brilliant white, while the sky is black with the stars shining as brightly in the daytime as at night, though some would be green, others red, still others blue or violet.—Our Country for November.

CASTORIA.
Bears the
Signature
of
Chair. Fletcher.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chair. Fletcher*. Allow no one to deceive you. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifles with and endangers the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chair. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

OUR CLUBBING RATES.

THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Herald.....	\$1.35
THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Daily Herald.....	3.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Courier-Journal.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and St. Louis Globe-Democrat.....	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Home and Farm.....	1.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Lippencott's and Cosmopolitan.....	3.25
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week Owensboro Inquirer.....	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Daily Owensboro Inquirer.....	3.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week O'boro Messenger.....	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and National Magazine.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Taylor-Trotwood Magazine.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and New Idea Woman's Magazine.....	1.30

Address all orders to
THE REPUBLICAN.



Capital Stock, \$15,000
Surplus & Profits, \$2,500

Will loan money on 1 day
to 12 months. This is the Bank.
Come in.

DIRECTORS.
Gabe Likens, Alv. B. Burch
Felix, Jim Poi, S. C. S., Z.
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TILLERS OF THE SOIL

Will Make no Mistake by Visiting the Reliable
and Well Known Firm of

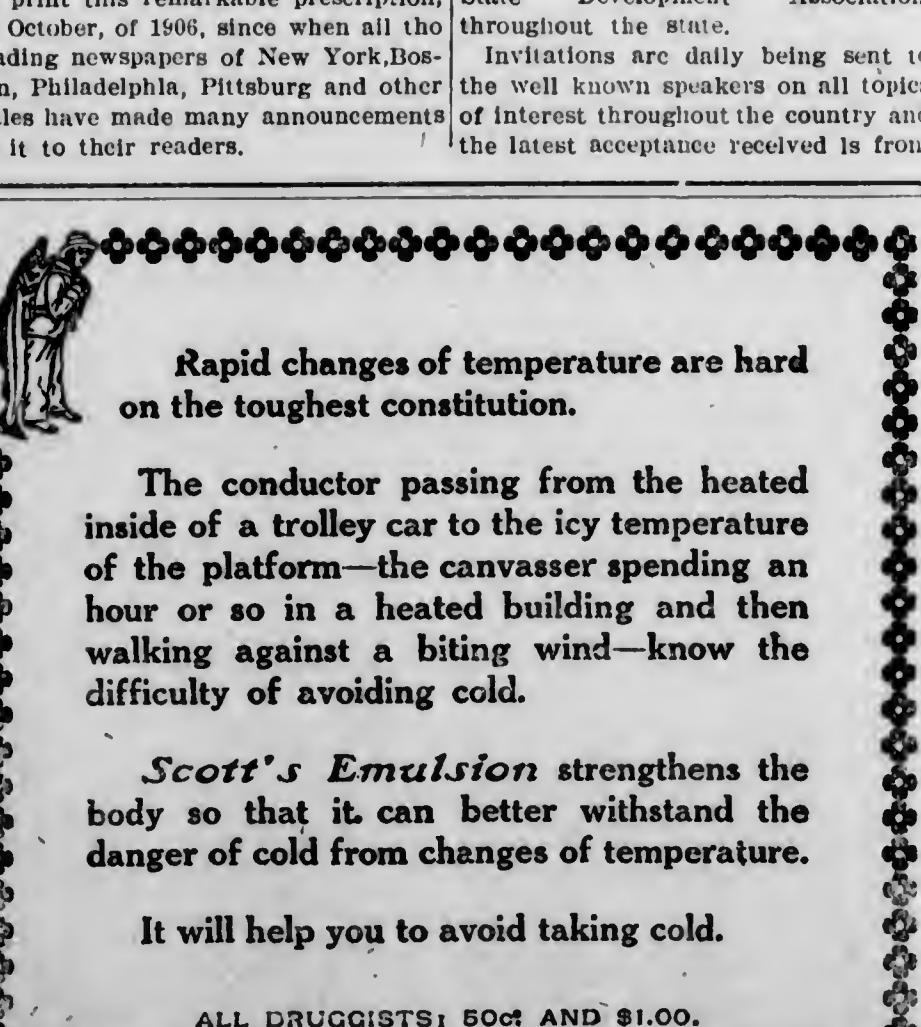
WILLIAMS & MILLER

For anything they need on the farm. They handle Plows of all kinds and makes, Harrows, steel and wood frame Harrows, riding and walking Cultivators, Wagons of the best making, buggies for young folks and old folks.

In Addition

We have the best equipped shop in Ohio county, fitted with the latest improved machinery and appliances and besides all kinds of general Blacksmithing can do many jobs in first-class shape that other shops cannot do at all. Everything at very reasonable prices.

WILLIAMS & MILLER
BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.



Rapid changes of temperature are hard
on the toughest constitution.

The conductor passing from the heated
inside of a trolley car to the icy temperature
of the platform—the canvasser spending an
hour or so in a heated building and then
walking against a biting wind—know the
difficulty of avoiding cold.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens the
body so that it can better withstand the
danger of cold from changes of temperature.

It will help you to avoid taking cold.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50¢ AND \$1.00.

'FAIRS' WINTER SPECIALS

Our Cloak Department.

The great rush now in our Cloak department indicates to us that our styles and prices are right. Never before have we had so many nice compliments from our lady customers. Every week brings new additions to our already large assortment. Our advice to you is to come now and see the largest stock of up-to-date Cloaks ever shown in Ohio county.



Our Overcoat Department.

This is one feature of our immense Clothing stock which should interest every man who contemplates buying an Overcoat this season.

We want to call special attention to our famous Sterling brand. Nothing equals them in material or make-up. Every garment sold under an absolute guarantee --- your money back if not satisfactory. We don't ask you to buy; only see the coat. Our low prices do our selling.



Ladies' & Men's Outfitters:



Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Illinois Central Railroad--Time Table.

North Bound. No. 122 due 4:07 a. m. No. 123 due 12:30 p. m. No. 122 due 2:48 p. m.

South Bound. No. 121 due 11:31 a. m. No. 120 due 2:48 p. m. No. 131 due 9:40 p. m.

Buy your winter Hosiery at Fairs'.

Everything good to eat at City Restaurant.

Buy your comforts and Blankets at Fairs'.

For Shoes that will wear go to Barnard & Co.

Remnant Flannelette 5¢ the yard at Barnard & Co's.

You should see Barnard & Co's. line of Fall Dress Goods.

Don't buy your Fall Suit until you see Fairs' Clothing.

Don't buy your Overcoats or Cloak until you see Fairs'.

Best lines of Misses and Ladies' Winter Shoes are at Fairs'.

Mrs. E. J. Hudson city is the guest of relatives in Owensboro.

Oh! My! Ain't that Cat Fish at City Restaurant simply fine?

Mrs. J. E. Rowe Owensboro is the guest of relatives in Hartford.

We have Suits to suit you at prices to suit you. Carson & Co.

Barnard & Co's. Crossett Shoes and Schwab Clothing are the best.

A rush every day in Fairs' Millinery Parlors. New styles every week.

Another barrel of those sweet pleases at City Restaurant. Fine!

Fall is here, so are Barnard & Co., with all kinds of fall goods at cheap prices.

Mrs. W. M. Forman, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of diphtheria.

Don't fail to see Barnard & Co's. Raincoats—the Schwab kind. They are the best.

Home grown Celery for sale by W. F. Schamplire, Hartford, Ky. Home phone 121. 1612

The big stock of Woolen Dress Goods is at Fairs'. Palinstaking sales-ladies to wait on you.

Neckwear—fresh new styles made of finest materials by skilled workmen—at Carson & Co's.

If you are looking for your money's worth and courteous treatment, go to Barnard & Co.

Editor C. M. Barnett was in Cincinnati and Indianapolis on business the first of the week.

Barnard & Co's. line of Rugs, Druggists and Furniture cannot be beaten in Hartford or elsewhere.

Shoes—lots of styles and comfort—the wearing quality—dependable—the prices always right at Carson & Co's.

Miss Belva Leach, who is attending school at Hartford College, was the guest of her mother Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Keown and daughter, little Miss Zola returned last Saturday from an extended visit to Weir City Kansas.

Mr. L. M. Smith and wife, of near Rochester, were the guests of Mrs. W. B. Taylor and Mrs. L. T. Barnard Friday and Saturday.

Judge J. P. Miller and daughters, Misses Norma and Lillie, Cromwell, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bean last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Tweddell are the proud parents of a fine boy, born last Friday evening. The youngster has been christened Morris Chapman.

Regular Services at the Methodist church in Hartford next Sunday morning and evening. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning hour.

Mr. Hardin Porter and Mother Mrs. Lizzie Porter, and Mrs. Mary A. Jourdon of the Falls of Rough neighborhood were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. S. K. Cox Monday.

At the business meeting at the Baptist church last Saturday evening, Rev. A. B. Gardner was elected to the pastorate of the church for another year. This is the third year for Brother Gardner.

Mr. Bud Gentry, McHenry, has accepted a position as prescription clerk, with the drug firm of Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro. Mr. Gentry and family are occupying the T. L. Sandefur property on Griffin St.

Mrs. H. M. Ashby died at the home of Mr. William Coghill in Hartford at 9 o'clock a. m. yesterday after a brief illness of pneumonia. Mrs. Ashby's home was at Horton and she was at Mr. Coghill's under treatment for nervous trouble.

Mayor J. H. Williams has appointed the following delegates to the sixth annual Development Convention to be held at Louisville November 19, 20 and 21: J. W. Ford, John T. Moore, C. M. Barnett, W. S. Tinsley, E. E. Lee Simmerman and Dr. E. W. Ford.

On Saturday evening, November 9, it being the regular meeting of the A. S. of E. at Rickett's schoolhouse, Mr. W. H. Cundiff, of Masonville, Ky., delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of Equity, which contained much truth, reason and philosophy calculated to benefit the farmers assembled to hear it.

All persons having claims against the estate of Sam Frizzell deceased will submit the same properly proven to the undersigned administrator or to Barnes and Anderson, attorneys, Hartford, Ky., on or before December 1, 1907, or they will be forever barred. This October 22 1907 C. P. Keown, 31 Admin., of Sam Frizzell dec.

Mr. W. H. Cundiff, of Masonville, Ky., is visiting his cousins, Luther and Shirley Rock of the east Hartford neighborhood, this week, and contributed to the Republican an article entitled "Democratic Defeat," which gives the reasons as he sees them of Republican victory, and also contains a prediction of the political future.

In pursuance to call quite a number of Ohio county farmers met at the court house in Hartford last Saturday for the purpose of taking steps to see that the tobacco of the county is pooled. The meeting was organized about 10 a. m., and plans were completed by about the middle of the afternoon when adjournment was had.

The church was handsomely decorated for the affair. The bride was gowned in white silk, trimmed with Oriental lace and silk pulled braid, with hat and gloves to match. The wedding music was rendered by Miss Anna Aull, of St. Lawrence.

Following the ceremony a dinner was given to the bridal party and a few friends at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sublett. The home was tastefully decorated for the affair and a general course dinner was served.

The bride is an attractive and well known young woman. The groom is a prosperous young farmer.—Owensboro Messenger.

Mrs. Ada Chandler, of Auburn, Ky., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. M. Crowe.

Messrs. Harold Holbrook and Allison Barnett are out again after a long illness of typhoid fever.

The Ladies Social Club held one of the most delightful meetings of the season with Mrs. F. L. Felix and Mrs. G. W. Feagan last Wednesday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Felix. The color scheme, violet, was carried out in the decorations and ices. Nine games of progressive checkers were played. Mrs. Hooker Williams and Mrs. W. S. Tinsley each deserving honorable mention as winning eight games. The tables were especially beautiful done in violet. An elegant luncheon was served in two courses. The ladies who were present to enjoy this meeting were: Mesdames H. P. Taylor, Laura Warinner, Ellis Thomas, J. C. Wagen, F. Tread, Heber Matthews, E. B. Pendleton, Z. Wayne Griffin, R. E. Lee Simmerman, Hooker Williams, S. J. Wedding, A. S. Yewell, W. H. Barnes, J. S. Glenn, W. S. Tinsley, Rowan Holbrook, S. A. Anderson, E. W. Ford, C. M. Barnett, Misses Margaret Marks, Lettie Marks, Hattie Barnett, Mattie Sanderfur, Sophia Woerner, Margaret Nall and Margaret Guenther.

Editor C. M. Barnett was in Cincinnati and Indianapolis on business the first of the week.

Barnard & Co's. line of Rugs, Druggists and Furniture cannot be beaten in Hartford or elsewhere.

Shoes—lots of styles and comfort—the wearing quality—dependable—the prices always right at Carson & Co's.

Miss Belva Leach, who is attending school at Hartford College, was the guest of her mother Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Keown and daughter, little Miss Zola returned last Saturday from an extended visit to Weir City Kansas.

Mr. L. M. Smith and wife, of near Rochester, were the guests of Mrs. W. B. Taylor and Mrs. L. T. Barnard Friday and Saturday.

Judge J. P. Miller and daughters, Misses Norma and Lillie, Cromwell, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bean last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Tweddell are the proud parents of a fine boy, born last Friday evening. The youngster has been christened Morris Chapman.

Regular Services at the Methodist church in Hartford next Sunday morning and evening. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning hour.

Mr. Hardin Porter and Mother Mrs. Lizzie Porter, and Mrs. Mary A. Jourdon of the Falls of Rough neighborhood were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. S. K. Cox Monday.

At the business meeting at the Baptist church last Saturday evening, Rev. A. B. Gardner was elected to the pastorate of the church for another year. This is the third year for Brother Gardner.

Mr. Bud Gentry, McHenry, has accepted a position as prescription clerk, with the drug firm of Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro. Mr. Gentry and family are occupying the T. L. Sandefur property on Griffin St.

Mrs. H. M. Ashby died at the home of Mr. William Coghill in Hartford at 9 o'clock a. m. yesterday after a brief illness of pneumonia. Mrs. Ashby's home was at Horton and she was at Mr. Coghill's under treatment for nervous trouble.

Mayor J. H. Williams has appointed the following delegates to the sixth annual Development Convention to be held at Louisville November 19, 20 and 21: J. W. Ford, John T. Moore, C. M. Barnett, W. S. Tinsley, E. E. Lee Simmerman and Dr. E. W. Ford.

On Saturday evening, November 9, it being the regular meeting of the A. S. of E. at Rickett's schoolhouse, Mr. W. H. Cundiff, of Masonville, Ky., delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of Equity, which contained much truth, reason and philosophy calculated to benefit the farmers assembled to hear it.

All persons having claims against the estate of Sam Frizzell deceased will submit the same properly proven to the undersigned administrator or to Barnes and Anderson, attorneys, Hartford, Ky., on or before December 1, 1907, or they will be forever barred. This October 22 1907 C. P. Keown, 31 Admin., of Sam Frizzell dec.

Mr. W. H. Cundiff, of Masonville, Ky., is visiting his cousins, Luther and Shirley Rock of the east Hartford neighborhood, this week, and contributed to the Republican an article entitled "Democratic Defeat," which gives the reasons as he sees them of Republican victory, and also contains a prediction of the political future.

In pursuance to call quite a number of Ohio county farmers met at the court house in Hartford last Saturday for the purpose of taking steps to see that the tobacco of the county is pooled. The meeting was organized about 10 a. m., and plans were completed by about the middle of the afternoon when adjournment was had.

The church was handsomely decorated for the affair. The bride was gowned in white silk, trimmed with Oriental lace and silk pulled braid, with hat and gloves to match. The wedding music was rendered by Miss Anna Aull, of St. Lawrence.

Following the ceremony a dinner was given to the bridal party and a few friends at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sublett. The home was tastefully decorated for the affair and a general course dinner was served.

The bride is an attractive and well known young woman. The groom is a prosperous young farmer.—Owensboro Messenger.

Miss Erie Liles, of Beda, was the guest of her cousin, Miss Gladys Duke, the first of the week.

Mothers, bring your boys to Barnard & Co., Hartford, and let us fit them up in new Suits.

Free at Barnard & Co. Ladies Home Journal transfer collar pattern and monthly style book.

Not too much style, not too much soap, just "the right thing" kind of Clothing and Hats at Carson & Co's.

Clothes Comfort.

My Dear Sir:—

Doesn't necessarily mean a fancy,

uncomfortable price. Come to

our store and

we'll show you

our display of

Schwab's \$15.00

hand made spec-

ial. You'll find

them perfect in

fit and model

Suits in every

particular. Don't

take our word for

it. Call and ex-

amine these very

desirable new fall

styles. They are

the best made

Suits in America

that sell at \$15.

We have the ex-

clusive local sell-

ing right.

Are you ready

for a new supply

of furnishings?

Don't forget us on

the neces-

sary fixings.

We have probably just what

you have been looking for and can cer-

tainly please you.



COINING MILLIONS OF GOLD COIN.

Philadelphia Mint Helping to

Relieve the String-

ency.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—The United States mint in this city to-day delivered \$1,000,000 in gold double eagles to the subtreasury in this city. It is stated that within the next three months the mint will coin \$62,000,000 in double eagles.

This enormous amount of gold will be distributed among the subtreasuries in various parts of the country and will be employed to relieve the money stringency. The distribution of so much gold is one of the several important moves that Secretary Cortelyou is taking to provide enough currency to meet the enormous needs of the country.

The local mint is well equipped to contribute its share of the shower of gold that has begun to fall upon every part of the United States. Many of its employees are working overtime, however it being a nightly occurrence for coin counters, weighers, adjusters and others to work as late as 10 o'clock, the usual hour for quitting work being 4 o'clock.

ATIC ECTIONISTS.

To Become Republicans
They Expect to Accom-
plish Anything.

A Southern Democrat who wants his party to get in line with the progressive sentiment of the country and yet does not want to acknowledge the errors of the party, proposes this as one of the planks of the next Democratic platform.

Resolve, That the policy of levying a Tariff on imports equaling the difference in cost of production in our own and in foreign countries has been the policy of the Democratic party the policy of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Buchanan and Randall, and when ever faithfully carried out, has been invariably attended with a high degree of national prosperity.

Resolve, That the Democratic party, always the friend of labor, of industry and of business, would welcome the responsibility of readjusting the existing Tariff schedules strictly in the interest of labor, of industry and of business, and in full recognition of the time honored policy of a Tariff for revenue with incidental Protection.

This is a very neat hedge, it affirms that the doctrine of the fathers of the country and patron saints of the Democracy was Protection to American industries. In affirming this the plank denounces all that the Democracy has taught for these many years as a falsehood. For have we not heard that all Protection is an infamy? Have we not been told that the Protective Tariff is a robbery of the people? Have we not been assured that Jefferson and Jackson and the other saints of the Democratic party were in favor of Free-Trade? And have not the Republican orators and newspapers been denounced as liars when they quoted those worthies as favoring a Protective Tariff?

That part of the first resolution that places the amount of the Tariff to be imposed as the difference between wages here and abroad has been placed in a hundred Republican platforms, among others the Republican national platform of 1892. It is taken bodily from them. The second plank is merely a hedge to save the Democratic party from entirely reversing its record while declaring in favor of a Protective Tariff. If this thing goes on much longer the Democratic party will be claiming that it is the original and only Protective party in the country. And in claiming this it would not quite equal its lightning changes on the money question in which it first declared the greenbacks an unconstitutional money nad then insisted that the country should have only the greenback as a currency.

It is too late for the Democratic party to become a Protective Tariff party. The Southern Democrats who are represented by the man who wrote this plank are Protectionists at heart, but they will have to become Republicans if they want to see their ideas embodied in legislation. The Democratic party will never try to do it, and the failure in 1893 shows that they do not know how if they really wanted to do it.—Moline (Ill.) Dispatch.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75¢.

Take Holl's Family Pills for constipation.

Keeping Poultry.

In the Southern States and other warm regions, chicken is often prepared for the table as soon as killed, a practice almost unknown in the North. In that case the animal is cooked before animal heat has left the body, and the flavor differs somewhat from that of a bird that is kept. If a bird is not to be cooked immediately that it is killed, it should be kept twelve or more hours before it is used. After the animal heat leaves the body a change known as *vigor mortis* sets in. This sets the flesh and stiffens the tendons until they become hard. After some hours this stiffness passes away. Cold storage usually begins for the season in October and ends next May. Ordinary poultry will remain sweet for a week or more in a

temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit. But if to be kept longer must be stored in a dry temperature that reaches no higher than 34 degrees. All meats should be used immediately after taken from cold storage as they decompose rapidly when brought to the air. Much more rapidly than birds or meat just freshly killed and subjected to some heat and air.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

The Postmaster of Gasconade, Mo. Daniel A. Bush, says of DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, "I am doing so well, and improving so fast in health, that I cannot say too much for your Kidney & Bladder Pills. I feel like a new man." DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by all druggists.

A SUMMARY OF THE DIVORCE EVIL.

Information Wanted on What Caused 1,300,000 Suits In 20 Years.

A total of 200 clerks, and special agents have been employed by the United States Government continuously for several months past in getting data on the domestic infidelity of the country, and, as a result, the able statistician at the head of this bureau is at length able to inform an anxious public that about 1,300,000 divorce cases have been filed and 1,733,922 married persons have been legally separated in this country during the past twenty years.

We are furthermore informed that it will be some months before all the "field work" in this connection is finished, as there are about 42,000 cases still to be investigated. The report in detail, we are also informed, will not be for publication for some time to come, but pending this publicity, and in order that popular anxiety might be in a measure allayed, it is said to be estimated by the bureau that nearly two-thirds of those who sue for divorce are successful.

Of course, until the details shall be made public, we will have no means of knowing whether the bureau has collected information of a general nature with regard to this matter of domestic infidelity. It is all very well to know that such and such a number of divorce cases have been filed, and that such a number of married persons have been legally separated; but what an anxious public is really wanting for is information on such points as:

How many divorces were started at the breakfast table by a remark from the husband to the effect that the coffee tasted like dishwater?

How many were started by a remark at the breakfast table to the effect that the inside of the biscuits tasted like putty?

How many were started by the wife asking at the breakfast table what time it was when her husband stumbled upstairs last night?

How many were started by an innocent query from the wife's mother as to whether the wife would like to come home for a while so as to get rest and proper nourishment?

How many were started by a passing remark by the husband to the effect that he had not had any good apple pie since he left home?

Then, to make a report of this kind really interesting, and worth the money it has cost, the clerks and special agents should be able to gather data with reference to the number of divorce cases started with rolling pins, tin dippers, china cups, tea pots, coffee pots and bric-a-brac. It would be all the better, too, if we could learn how many of the divorced persons had strawberry marks on their arms and moles between their shoulders, and if it is shown by the data to be true that Thursday is any luckier than Friday, or if June marriages are invariably in perpetuity.

We do not mind paying out the money in this country if only we get something in return for it that is worth while.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Preservation of Stone.

Under the title of "Liquid Stone" a firm of Abchurch lane has produced a fluid material, the use of which would revolutionize the appearance of the city. There is no trouble in its application. The surface of the building is first rubbed down to remove the dust. Two coats of the "liquid stone" are then laid on, after which it will be almost impossible to detect the element from the natural stone.

The whole process can be worked from ladders, no special scaffolding being required, and consequently much inconvenience and expense are saved. The composition is, moreover, a preservative, and will retain its appearance as long as natural stone, and probably longer than some varnishes which are employed. Not only in London, but in nearly all the provincial towns, many opportunities are presented to utilize the new preparation.—London Architect.

Dewitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills made. They do not gripe. Sold by all druggists.

BUNCH OF BANANAS IN SUPREME COURT.

The Highest Tribunal Sustains a Judgment For One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Originating in a magistrate's court in Chesterfield county, S. C., and involving a dispute over a claim for \$1.75, the case of the Seaboard Air Line Railway company against Seegers brothers, found its way through the State Circuit and Supreme Courts into the Supreme Court of the United States and was there decided in favor of the Seegers. The money was demanded by Seegers on account of the damage done to a bunch of bananas, shipped from Columbia, S. C., to Mcbee, S. C. in 1902. In accordance with a State law, a magistrate's court gave judgment for the bill with a penalty of \$50 for failure to pay within forty days. The State Circuit Court reversed this verdict on the grounds that the statute is unconstitutional. The State Supreme Court reversed the Circuit Court.

Justice Brewer in his opinion today, sustained the State supreme court in the pleadings the statute was attacked as violative of the equality clause of the Fourteenth amendment because it applies only to railroads, but Justice Brewer held that inasmuch as the law provides only for the adjustment of claims, it is not in contravention of the constitution.

A False Prophet.

A Washington correspondent writes in his paper: "Mr. Wu will return without question. How can a man who writes that way ever inspire confidence in his veracity?"—Houston Post.

DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge. Hon. D. Ringo, Attorney. Oscar Birkhead, Jailer; Ed G. Barras, Clerk; Frank L. Felix, Master Commissioner; Y. L. Moses, Trustee; J. J. F. J. L. M. Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. A. Bratcher, L. P. Crowder, W. C. Ashley, J. W. Martin, Grant Pollard. Court convenes first Monday in March and August and continues three weeks, and third Monday in May and November two weeks.

County Court—W. B. Taylor, Judge. W. S. Tinsley, Clerk; E. M. Woodward, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the third Monday in January, April, July and October.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Monday in January, Tuesday, after second Monday in October.

Other Officers—N. Moxley, Surveyor Shreve, S. W. Leach, Assessor, R. I. Toy, James DeWeese, School Superintendent, Hartford, Jerome Allen, Coronet Jingo.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

J. H. Williams, Beaver Dam—March 24, September 21, December 24.

W. P. Miller, Horse Branch—March 26, May 25, September 25, December 26.

W. S. Dean, Dundee—March 27, June 26, September 26, December 27.

W. H. Edge, Fordville—March 28, June 27, September 27, December 28.

B. S. Chamberlain, Beda—March 25, September 25, December 25.

Herbert Render, Centerport—March 30, June 29, September 29, December 30.

John H. Miles, Rockport—March 31, June 30, September 30, December 31.

HAZTFORD POLICE COURT.

R. R. Wedding, Judge; J. S. Glenn, City Attorney; Seth Moseley, Marshal. Court convenes second Monday in each month.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services third Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., 2nd Sunday at 7 p. m., 4th Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. J. A. Lewis, Pastor, assisted by Rev. J. Frank Baker.

Baptist Church—Services held Saturday night before second Sunday: Sunday and Sunday night and fourth Sunday and Sunday night. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Rev. A. B. Gardner, Pastor.

C. P. Church—Services first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. E. Boaz, Pastor.

Christian Church—Services every first Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Rev. W. B. Wright, Pastor.

School Trustees, Hartford—C. M. Crowe, J. S. Glenn, W. S. Thale, C. M. Barnett, Dr. E. B. Pendleton.

City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor

C. M. Crowe, Clerk; C. M. Barnett, Treasurer, R. E. L. Simmerman, Dr. E. B. Pendleton, A. D. Wite, Wm. Fair, Wm. Bean, Dr. J. W. Taylor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 65, F. & A. Masons meets first Monday night in each month. C. M. Crowe, W. M. Marvin Bean, Secretary.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, meets every third Saturday night in each month. W. N. Stevens, High Priest; French Vicks, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110, Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday night R. D. Walker, C. C.; R. C. Porter, K. of H. and S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every Thursday night. J. C. Hier, Commander; D. E. Thomas, Record Keeper.

Sunshine Home No. 42, L. O. T. M. meets first Friday evening and third Friday afternoon of each month. Mrs. C. Wayne Griffin, Lady Commander, Miss Sue Yeiser, Lady Record Keeper.

Preston Morton Post No. 4, G. A. R. meets regular meetings Saturday night the first Sunday in each month. F. J. Porter, Commander; R. A. Anderson.

Ohio Tribe No. 188, Imp. Order Red Men, meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month. Seth Moseley, Sachem; J. Ney Foster, Chief of Records.

Woodmen of the World meets first and third Wednesday nights in each month. L. T. Weddell, Counsel Commander; Dr. E. B. Pendleton, Camp Clerk.

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THE FARMER PAYS

Our Tax System Has Increased His Burden.

Figures That Show Farm Property Pays More Than Its Fair Proportion of State Revenue.

When the last constitutional convention in Kentucky drew up the present organic law of the state, it found existing throughout the state a general feeling of dissatisfaction, because through the faulty administration of the old revenue law one exemption after another had crept in until the old system was full of inequalities. The convention desired to perfect a tax system which, it believed, would secure absolute uniformity in the burden of taxes. It, therefore, inserted in the constitution section 171, which says that taxes shall be uniform upon all classes of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. This was done in the belief that uniformity of method would produce a uniformity of result and of burden.

It was urged in behalf of this proposed section that it was demanded in justice to the farmer, in order that, since his property was of a visible and tangible nature and could not escape assessment, all other property should be put in the same boat.

No one ever disputed that this ought to be done. The only dispute was as to whether or not it could be done by this method. It was contended that certain classes of property, which were of a kind that could be concealed, would escape assessment and taxation if the burden of taxation put upon them was too heavy, and that the result would be that the real estate and such visible personal property as the farmer's live stock and the merchant's goods and the householder's furniture would bear an undue proportion of the burden of raising the public revenue.

But the general property tax was embedded in our constitution, and we have been trying it harder than ever for the sixteen years that have elapsed since the constitution was adopted, and it has proved anything but uniform and has not served to distribute the burden of taxation equally. Under this system, a great deal of property in our cities escapes taxation. In spite of the activity of auditor's agents, much of it is not brought to light. The consequence of this is that an unfair burden on the support of the state falls upon those who own property that can not be hidden away, and these people are chiefly the farmers.

The farmer pays more tax on personal property in proportion to real estate than does the city man under the present system. In the five counties in the state which contain all the cities of the first and second classes—Jefferson, Kenton, Campbell, Fayette and McCracken, the assessed personality is 28 per cent of the total assessment. In the rest of the state it is 24 per cent of the total assessment. The five counties named, which may be called urban counties, contain 36.62 per cent of all the realty in the state and assess only 31 per cent of all the personality.

The amount of money, bonds, accounts and similar personality, assessed by these counties, is less than 7 per cent of their total assessment. In the rest of the state the amount of such property assessed is nearly 11 per cent of the total. Manifestly, it is true that the man in the country does not find it so easy to conceal his personal property, and he has not the incentive furnished by a high tax rate to conceal it.

In the county of Jefferson, containing the city of Louisville, personality is 22.5 per cent of the total assessment. In Kenton county, containing the city of Covington, personality is 11.2 per cent of the total; in Campbell, with the city of Newport, it is 16 per cent. Fayette county, with Lexington, does better, its personality being 24 per cent of the total, but it is well known that the rural portions of Fayette county contain an amount of wealth unusual in any agricultural community.

On the other hand, take the following counties, which are distinctly agricultural, and note how much larger the percentage of personality than in the strictly urban counties:

Garrard county 25 per cent
Allen county 26 per cent
Marion county 30.5 per cent
Adair county 31 per cent
Knott county 23.6 per cent
Monroe county 36 per cent

Through the entire state the rule generally holds and where the contrast is not so marked, the exceptions will generally be found due to unusually high valuation of farm lands.

Who Pays the Freight? There is still another way of ascertaining that the present system does not make things easier for the farmer. For the year 1906 the assessment of the state divides itself as follows:

Per Cent
Farm lands 43
Farmer's personality (live stock, implements, etc.) 7.1
Money, etc., assessed to farmers 2.6

Total for farmers 52.7
Town lots 32.5
Town personality 14.3
Total town property 47.3

In arriving at the percentage of money, etc., set down as given in by farmers for taxation, only that given

in by counties having no town larger than the sixth class is included, and a small percentage of this character of personality given in by counties having larger towns and yet distinctly agricultural. The figures probably are under, rather than over the mark. Farm property, therefore, by a conservative estimate pays nearly 53 per cent of the state taxes exclusive of franchise taxes, while town property pays only about 47 per cent. Of the state revenue collected by the sheriffs of the state from assessor's lists, 43½ per cent is paid by farm lands, 34 per cent by town lots, about 9½ per cent by money and securities, about 7½ per cent by live stock and farmer's implements, etc., and 6 per cent by other personality. It is time the Kentucky farmer realized that the present system bears heavily upon him.

Equivalent to 10 Per Cent Income Tax.

The tax commission of the state of California has this to say about the operation of the general property tax on farmers in that state:

"The taxes paid by farmers in California are equivalent to an income tax of 10 per cent. This is in contrast to many other industries; for example, the taxes paid by manufacturers, which amount only to 2 per cent on income. The persons engaged in agriculture, with an average yearly income of about \$500, pay \$50 per capita per annum in taxes. The persons engaged in manufactures, with an average annual income of \$879, pay \$17.50 per capita per annum."

The California system here denounced is the same that we have in Kentucky, and from which the legislature can afford us no relief without a change of the constitution.

FARMERS IN MANY STATES WANT RELIEF FROM UNFAIR TAXATION.

Constitutional amendments are being given thorough attention by farmers of the country. In Ohio, Hon. F. A. Derthick, master of the State Grange, in discussing a proposition to permit of classification of the sources of tax revenue, said:

"There is a common ground upon which we can all stand. We must have an increasing amount of revenue, and that means a more just return of the property in the state. Where is the injustice of laying a reasonable tax on the deposits reported by the banks of the state, the same to be charged to depositors? True, not all depositors are residents of Ohio, but they enjoy the protection of our laws and in large measure draw their interest from our people."

"This could, at least, be done with resident depositors and they would be relieved from the temptation to commit the crime of perjury."

The Kentucky Grange.

The Kentucky State Grange had this same subject before it at the meeting held in Frankfort October 21 to 23, 1907. Mr. F. P. Wolcott, Master of the State Grange, discussed the question in a very interesting manner, as follows:

"The order has been most active in behalf of the just regulation of taxation, recognizing that the farmer is losing more from our present system and has more to gain from the establishment of a just and equitable system of taxation than has any other class of citizens. The order in representing the agricultural class, always endeavors to be fair and honorable with all other interests, and has the right to demand like treatment in return. In nearly every state in the Union the cry has been loud against unjust revenue laws, and steps are being taken to remedy the revenue and taxation.

"Various State Granges have, by their action, declared it wrong to legislate into the organic laws of a state any provision which shall exempt from taxation property aggregating vast sums, in the possession of the wealthy, and often kept by them invisible, thus leaving the small holdings of the masses of people of moderate means to bear the burden of double taxation.

"The present constitution of Kentucky binds us to the general property tax—that is, to the system of levying the same tax upon all classes of property for all purposes. There should be an amendment to our constitution which will allow the legislature to separate the sources of revenue—that is, to raise the state revenue from certain classes of property, leaving other classes of property to be taxed for local purposes only.

"It has been argued by some that this would throw too much power into the hands of the legislature. Should such an amendment prevail, then would it devolve upon the voters of the state to pay stricter attention to the selection of their representatives as has obtained in the past in both city and country.

"The Kentucky State Development association and other organizations have honored the Grange by placing upon its joint committee on taxation, a member of this order as representative of the agricultural interests of the state, and it is important that the views and demands of the farmers be clearly defined at this state session.

It is recommended that this body promptly and emphatically take action in favor of just and equitable revenue laws, and for the establishment of an official tax commission, to be composed of five members—four representing respectively the great industries, agriculture, manufacturing, mining and commerce, and a fifth member, noted for the highest integrity and for superior legal ability.

TAX CONFERENCE

Students of National Farm Will Discuss Taxation at Columbus.

In response to a call in August by Governor Harris of Ohio, there will be held in Columbus, Ohio, November 12, a national conference of the National Tax Association. Delegates have been appointed to this meeting by the governors of all the states, and it will, in addition, be attended by many tax experts from all over the country. The discussions will take a wide range, covering every phase of the question of taxation.

Such a gathering as that which is to be held in Columbus will result in disseminating a great deal of information on the subject of methods of taxation and is bound to stimulate still further the interest in this reform.

Governor Beckham has appointed three gentlemen to represent the state of Kentucky. It is very much to be hoped that they will attend, as Kentucky has as great an interest as any other state in this question and very much greater interest than some other states that have made more progress than we have toward a better tax system.

The Proposed Reforms.

The purpose of the conferences are thus announced:

To secure an authoritative and exhaustive discussion of the subject of state and local taxation in all of its details.

To produce a volume of proceedings containing the best thought of those who, by reason of their special educational training and practical experience, are qualified to speak with authority upon the special branch of the subject they may elect to discuss.

To furnish to the members of the legislatures of the several states a concrete, up-to-date statement of the economic and business principles that should be applied in state and local tax legislation, to be used as a guide for their action when considering proposals to improve the tax laws of their respective states and in the administration of the same.

By this means to secure the application of correct economic and business principles in all tax legislation, and thus develop a high degree of uniformity in the tax laws of the several states.

By securing uniformity in state tax laws, to eliminate the evil of changes in legal residence and in the location of business undertakings induced by differences in state tax laws, and to create conditions of high value in aid of the effective and economical management of the financial affairs of all state and local governments.

The following partial list of papers and their authors shows that the discussions at this conference of the many branches of the subject of state and local taxation will command the attention of the intelligent public throughout the country:

The Topics Proposed.

"Separation of State and Local Revenues." By Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia University, New York city.

"Separation of State and Local Revenues." By Professor T. S. Adams, Wisconsin University, Madison, Wis.

"Taxation of Public Service Corporations." By Carl C. Pfehn, professor of finance and statistics, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; expert on taxation and public finance, state of California commission on revenue and taxation.

"Taxation of Public Service Corporations." By Professor Adam Shortt, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; member of tax commission, province of Ontario.

"Outline of a Model System of State and Local Taxation." By Lawson Purdy, president of board of taxes and assessment, New York city.

"Home Rule in Taxation." By Solomon Wolf, member of Louisiana state tax commission, New Orleans, La.

"Enoch Ensey's Contribution to Taxation Literature." By M. E. Ingalls, chairman executive committee, C. C. & St. L. Railroad company, Cincinnati, O.

"Incidence of Taxation." By A. C. Pleydell, secretary of New York Tax Reform Association, New York city.

"Substitutes for Personal Property Tax." By Harry G. Friedman, New York city.

"The Economical and Statistical Value of Uniform State Laws on the Subject of State and Local Taxation." By L. G. Powers, chief statistician of the bureau of the census, Washington, D. C.

"Methods of Assessment, as Applied to Several Classes of Subjects." By James E. Boyle, professor of economics and political science, State University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.

"Taxation of Income." By Charles Lee Raper, professor of political economy, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

"Unit Rule." By William O. Mathews, attorney of Ohio Tax League, Cleveland, O.

"The Single Tax." By C. B. Fillibrown, president of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, Boston, Mass.

"Relation of Taxation to the Credit System." By W. G. Langworthy Taylor, professor political economy and commerce, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

"Taxation of Money and Credits." By Frank G. Pierce, secretary of the League of Iowa Municipalities, Marshalltown, Ia.

TALK ABOUT TAXES

Various State Grangers On the Subject.

Demand For Study of the Question by the Farmer For His Own Interest.

The farmers composing the Grange, an organization that has done much to study the real interests of the farmer, has been taking a good deal of interest in the subject of taxation lately and some very pertinent utterances on this question have been given out in the addresses of the Masters at annual sessions of various state Granges.

At a recent meeting of the Washington State Grange, the Master gave considerable attention to the question of taxation. He said, in part:

"I urge every Grange in this state to take up the study of taxation in all its phases earnestly and seriously during the coming year, for I feel strongly that we farmers have hardly realized the importance of thoroughly understanding the fundamental principles of taxation.

"In considering the subject of state taxes, in the brief time I have been able to give it since my mind has been fully aroused to its importance, I have come to doubt very much the wisdom of our present method of assessing state taxes. Section 2 of Article 7 of our state constitution is as follows: 'The legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the state, according to its value in money.' (This is the general property tax similar to Kentucky.)

"The above constitutional provision is similar to that of many of the western states and enjoins a system of taxation which has been tried in practically all the states of the Union. It requires the application of the same rules of taxation to forms of property totally different in character. Most of the older states, such as New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have constitutions which impose no restraint on the power of the legislature, or very little more restraint than that imposed by the federal constitution. Those states have developed systems of taxation more in harmony with modern conditions.

"The attempt to tax all kinds of property by the same rules, has in all times, and in all countries, imposed heavier burdens upon rural districts than cities, and in a large degree has measured the tax to be paid by each citizen by the amount of his consumption, rather than by the opportunity he enjoys to acquire wealth under the protection of the state.

"The plan adopted by our neighbor, Oregon, is to apportion the state tax in proportion to the revenue raised by each county. Oregon made the mistake of not carrying out the principle to its logical conclusion. The tax should be apportioned in proportion to the entire revenue raised by each county, and all the taxing districts within each county.

"It is very easy to see that the more highly developed and more densely populated a county may be, the more money it needs for local purposes in proportion to its taxable values, and the greater is the power to pay taxes. The tax apportioned in this manner will shift from the poorer and remote rural counties the burden they now bear, and impose it on the more thickly settled and prosperous counties. This change would do away with the universal temptation to undervalue property in order to shift the state tax to other communities. A study of the experience of other states shows that one of the greatest evils has been this incentive to undervalue. It produces inequality and dissatisfaction, if not downright fraud."

The Ohio State Grange.

In Ohio they are proposing an amendment to the constitution that will permit of a classification of the sources of revenue, such as is now in effect in Pennsylvania. The difficulty with the Ohio constitution is exactly similar to that in Kentucky. They are proposing there an amendment to the constitution which will make it read this way: "Taxes shall be levied at a uniform rate upon all property of the same class." The Ohio constitution now requires that taxes shall be uniform upon all classes of property, the provision being similar to that of the constitution of Kentucky. The Master, Honorable F. A. Derthick, commenting upon the proposed amendment to the constitution, said:

"To pull up every stake in our constitution seems heroic treatment, and if done would throw upon the people added responsibility in the selection of their representatives. If classification is to be the plan adopted, it should be left to a commission of at least five members appointed by the governor, one from each of the four districts, whose combined efforts have made us all we are—one from manufacture, one from mining, one from commerce, one from agriculture. This board should be reinforced by the appointment of a member of well-known integrity and great legal ability.

"The farmers are not committed to the idea of classification, but we wish to join in the study of tax revision. The Ohio State Grange, assembled in annual session, December 11 to 13, 1906, by a unanimous vote expressed the desire of an organized body of taxpayers, fifty thousand strong, to cooperate with all other interests in devising a tax system that shall be just and fair to every legitimate interest in the state."



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Estray Notice.

Taken up as astray on October 25, 1907, by C. W. Leisure, living three miles south of Rosine, Ky., near Mt. Pleasant church one black mare five

Daddy's Dilemma.

By CECILY ALLEN.

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"Have you a raincoat and a heavy veil, Dorothy?" inquired Mrs. Dairymple anxiously.

"Yes, mother," replied Dorothy mechanically without glancing up from the time table from which she was endeavoring to extract information regarding the trains to Oakdale.

"And plenty of money?"

"Money—and my check book. Really, mother, you'll be asking me next, as you did in my old Sunday school days, whether I have a clean handkerchief?" She tossed the time card aside in despair.

"There is no such train as a 3:00."

"I just knew it!" wailed Mrs. Dairymple in a melancholy sort of triumph. "I never should have tried to take Carlton's message over the phone. A telephone does rattle me so."

Dorothy crossed the room and patted her mother's cheek reassuringly.

"There, there, mumsey, don't fret. I am now at the age of discretion. If you misunderstood Carlton's invitation no great harm will be done. I know my way home, but I am sure it must have been for this afternoon, for the golf tournament is on tomorrow, and they said all along that they wanted me to be sure to see it."

The house telephone announced that Miss Dairymple's hansom was at the door. And down to the hansom flitted Dorothy, her mother attending her to the very door of the elevator.

"I can't help feeling anxious about this trip, Dorothy," she murmured. "I always do get things twisted over the telephone."

Dorothy handed her bag to the ubiquitous colored boy and gave her mother a farewell peck of a kiss.

"Mumsey, if you don't stop worrying about me we will both have nervous prostration. Remember, I've been in New York now three months and have eat my wains teeth. Goodby, and send my love to daddy when you write."

A smiling eyes followed Dorothy's slender, lithe figure out to the waiting hansom. The clear eyed, whole souled western belle was extremely popular with the hotel staff.

"Western, Jenkins, breeze and bungalow, but eastern breeding," the key clerk remarked to the stenographer. And the white faced stenographer sighed and wondered how it would feel to have her nose kissed by prairie breezes and her lot lightened by western made doffs.

Dorothy, all unconscious of the feelings of envy and longing she had excited in another's breast, leaned back in the hansom and thought how differently this trip had been planned only a few weeks before. The Carlton Morgans, both golf enthusiasts, had arranged to entertain a house party at their Oakdale home during the golf tournament. There were to be eight congenial sons under a roof tree famous for graceful shadows, conducive to matchmaking. To be sure, Dorothy did not play golf, did not even understand the mysteries of the game; but, then, neither did Jimmy Morgan, brother of her host. Jimmy had one enthusiast in the family was enough. Somebody had to stay home and play more important games.

At the time he spoke the game uppermost in his mind was the world old game of whining hearts, or, more properly speaking, a heart, the heart of Dorothy Dairymple. And for a time it had seemed as if it no conceivable he could be party with a mortal hostess was essential to bring matters to a climax.

Things were all coming his way when the inevitable time which will crop up in the course of true love's stream turned and twisted his plans in such a fashion that he sat at his desk one morning reading over and over Miss Dairymple's chillingly polite rejections to his invitation for a little dinner and theater party. It mattered not what in Dorothy's ear. Certain instincts, cultivated among his friends that Jimmy Morgan would have good use of a Dairymple's generous back pocket, made that young man turn under her eunot note like a West Pointer before the officer of the day. He would ask no explanation, and she only nod.

And here was the day of the house party which she had alternately dreaded and anticipated for one long week. Well, at least she would show Mr. Morgan that a western girl did not wear her heart on her sleeve.

"Oakdale!" shouted the conductor just as she reached this inaudible decision.

She stood on the platform amid the bugs which the porter had arranged at her feet. Various carriages and cars ranged up beside the depot, but there was no sign of a messenger from the Carlton Morgans. Yet she had made the 3:15 train, the nearest hour to the one named by her mother, 3:00.

One by one the carriages, traps and cars filled with residents or guests. More than one curious glance was aimed at the tall, well clad figure of the puzzled girl, and then as the last private vehicle rolled away she summoned a small boy and had her luggage carried to the village back.

"Out to Morgan's? One dollar each way," said the wily John, carefully refraining from mentioning the fact that he had seen the Morgans, outfitted with a suspicious number of bags, leaving Oakdale by the 10:34 train that very morning.

And in his ancient vehicle did Dorothy ride in the aristocratic door of

the Carlton Morgans, there to be met by an outwardly placid but inwardly perturbed butler.

No; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were not at home. They had gone to Southampton to spend the week end with Mrs. Morgan's married sister. No; they had left no message. No; the Oakdale golf tournament was not until the next Friday and Saturday. No; Mrs. Morgan's husband was not in. She had gone with her mistress to Southampton. Would Miss Dairymple stop long enough for a cup of tea? It was a raw day.

With the last statement Miss Dairymple agreed, but she did not care for tea. She wanted to get back to town, not to tell her mother what she thought of persons who got telephone messages tangled up, but—well, just to forget this double disappointment. Of course there was enough to see and do in New York, but she never had seen a golf tournament, and it was embarrassing to face this calm manured butler in the role of a heedless child who had made a mistake about her invitation. And then there was Jimmy! Perhaps Jimmy might have had an explanation to offer, and now it was pushed a whole week into the future, and weeks are long when love is strong.

She climbed into the village back, and back to the town right in the teeth of an ugly east wind they rode, the girl writhed and the man jubilant at his shrewdness in recognizing the psychological moment for not telling all he knew.

At the depot once more Miss Dairymple drew out her purse. The money pocket contained \$2, a dime, two subway tickets and a tiny gold glove button. If she paid the driver \$2 for her round trip ride she would have 10 cents and two subway tickets with which to purchase her ticket back to town. Then a brilliant idea came to her. She would buy her ticket with a check. She gave the driver the two dollar bill with the dime for a tip.

When the 4:17 train from town pulled into the station a square shouldered, forceful looking chap dived into the depot and made for the ticket window. Coming into the gloomy room, he did not see very clearly the tall figure which stood in the way.

The station agent was saying: "I would be very glad to oblige you if you could find any one to identify you, but it is against our rules. Good afternoon, Mr. Morgan. Want to use the telephone?"

The tall figure swung around. "Oh, Carlton, I am so glad!"

Then sudden silence on the part of the two young people and wonder on the part of the station agent. The young man was the first to recover.

"May I usurp my brother's place and be of service to you?" he asked, rather distantly.

Dorothy flushed, then paled, but finally her face set resolutely.

"Yes; I have made a mistake regarding the date of the tournament, and, worse still, I brought only a little cash, and this gentleman will not accept a check, and I want to get home."

Her glance fell, and Jimmy Morgan had a chance to bite his lip before he spoke, without a trace of amusement in his tones.

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